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# **Wireless and HFC: System Similarities**

**NWEST/IEEE 802  
10 November 1998**

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# Point-to-Multipoint Networks

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- Wireless and wired versions are very similar
  - MMDS has distances similar to cable TV
  - LMDS has shorter distances, needs cellular structure like phones
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- Cable TV (hybrid fiber-coax) and cell phones are commonest examples
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- Base station controls all transmission (not distributed intelligence)
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- Downstream is easy:
  - Broadcast the data
  - User station identifies its data by packet address, ignores the rest
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- Upstream is harder:
  - Users must know when to transmit to avoid conflicts
  - Myriad issues of protocols, priorities, fairness, etc. etc.
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- Need for upstream traffic came late to cable TV
  - Upstream put in leftover spectrum with high noise and ingress

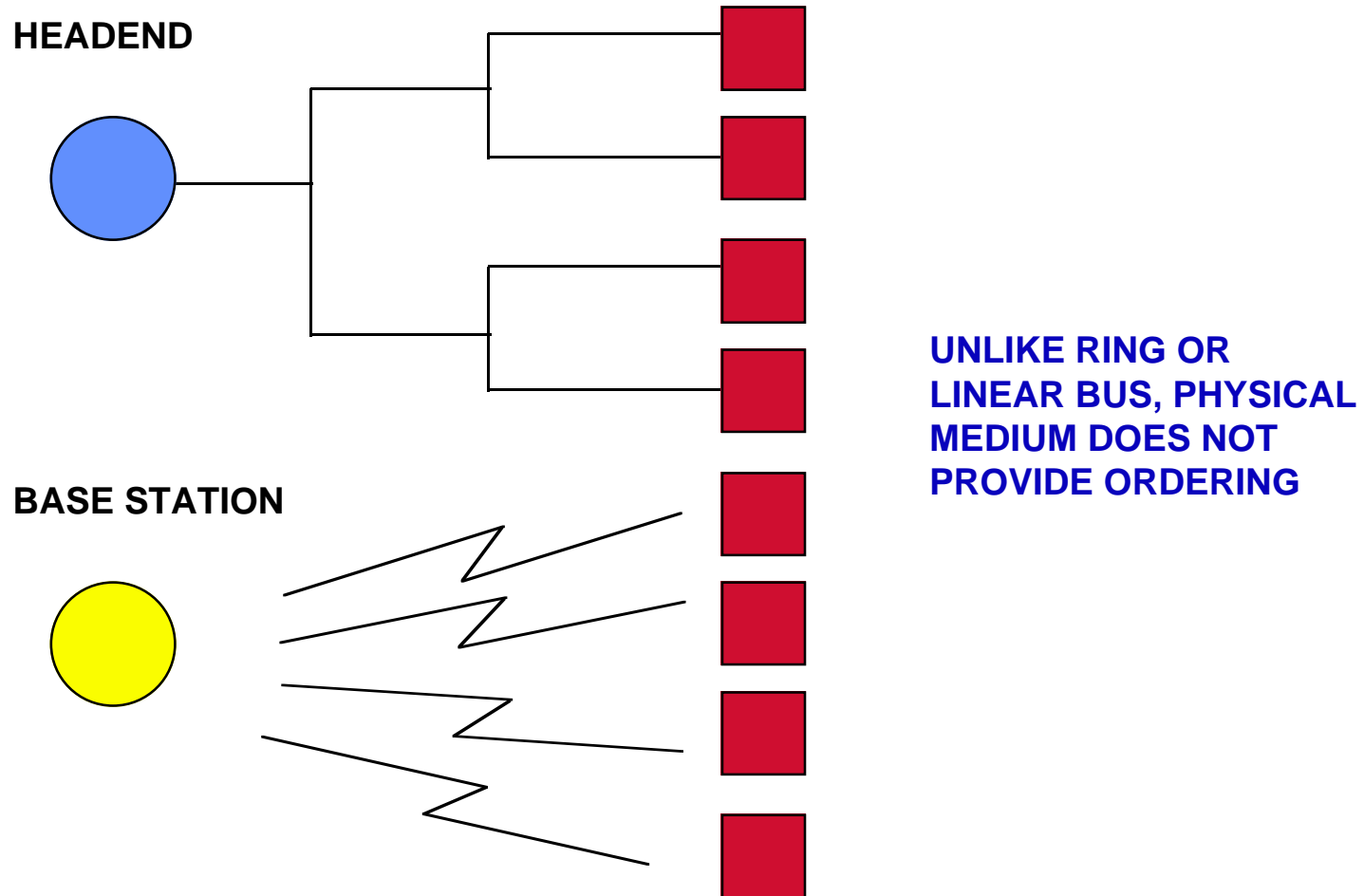
# Similar Topologies

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- Branching bus of HFC is topologically equivalent to free space
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- User stations don't hear each other, only the headend / base station
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- Upstream and downstream are handled by frequency division in HFC
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- Upstream and downstream in wireless can be handled by frequency division or time division (FDD or TDD)

# HFC and Wireless Systems

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# Benefitting from Current 802 Work

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- Cable modem standard 802.14 as source for MAC protocols
  - Request/grant mechanism
  - Contention resolution
    - Advanced ternary-tree with soft entry
  - Current standard based on transmission in ATM cells
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- Need to support other data types as well as cells
  - IP packets
  - Legacy circuits for voice etc.
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- Also:
  - Need to deal with priorities and flow control
  - Metropolitan wireless access network part of end-to-end service
  - New QoS/FC group starting up